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CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

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Veritas Divina Est.

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Dangers of Using Glucose.

SINCE the large introduction of glucose syrups and sugars, their use in the manufacture of candies and table syrups has grown to enormous proportions. Prepared from the starches by the action of dilute acid and heat, they are very moderate sweets, lacking the qualities of true cane sugar, and yet are handy and cheap adulterants of the latter. A large candy manufacturer of this city has told us that it is not probable that any of these confections are at this time made without a considerable percentage of glucose,—the harder candies having little, while "gum drops," the crumbling candies, and most of the so-called "French" candies have very large glucose proportions. In the fancy articles known as golden syrup, golden drip, silver drip, etc., from seven to nine gallons of glucose are mixed with a single gallon of genuine sugar molasses. Some of the better looking grades of brown sugar are said to be adulterated with from twenty to thirty per cent. of glucose sugar, —making them bright but reducing their sweetening power.

We have been noting with much interest the influence of the glucoses on the system, and are convinced that they are quite detrimental. Among the first of these is a somewhat peculiar interference with digestion, not especially causing distress, but presently eventuating in a sickish-sour feeling. Sequent to this is a distinct liability to erysipelas; and while many will escape this, it is probable they will steadily show a tendency to disturbed gastric function. This may not be strong in its workings, but is unpleasant, and will probably be continuous under the use of such substances.

A more remote and protracted sequence is disturbance of the renal function. This will be announced by frequency of urination, trifling sensitiveness of the urethra, and possibly irritability of the bladder and prostrate. In several instances we have seen the urine become saccharine under these circumstances, and return to the norm on ceasing the candy-eating or returning to a pure cane sugar. It is a question of moment whether this class of articles will not cause grave kidney troubles and develop diabetes.

Medical Reform.

To the Editor of the Medical News.

DEAR SIR:—Under the above caption, in your issue of December 1st, you make a most unjust assault upon Physio-Medicalists. I am willing to think you lacked information, and did not design to "bear false witness;" but I respectfully ask space to correct the wrong done us, though I can hope to reach but a fraction of those you reached by that, your "sample" number, — sent out to solicit the patronage of the men you were insulting.

You sneer at us as "steam doctors," and "Thompsonians,"—spelling the latter incorrectly. Calling names is not argument in science, and shows more malevolence than politeness. Samuel Thom-

son was a genius, whose original medical thoughts and practices moved this continent as no thousand allopathic physicians have ever been able to do. He enunciated principles that every real discovery of a century confirms, and that condemn the many silly speculations your school has advanced and then found worthless in that century. Your own Prof. B. Waterhouse, of Harvard, the ablest of your men then living, classed Samuel Thomson above your famous John Hunter, wrote for his journal, accepted and defended his views, and gave him letters of introduction to Dr. Benjamin Rush, Professors Mitchell and Barton, and President John Quincy Adams. These men realized his superiority and showed him the courtesy due to genius. President Adams became a member of a Thomsonian Society in Boston, his name is to-day found written in its book of membership, and that book records the President as meeting with many of Boston's leading men to learn from Thomson's own lips, and in Thomson's house, the new system of medicine already blessing this nation with its wonderful cures.

Among the hills of Vermont and New Hampshire, in New York and Ohio, at Salem, and Boston and Albany, Thomson proved his views to be correct by curing many hundreds whom the best of your physicians had pronounced incurable. In malignant scarlet fever, in putrescent diphtheria, in pneumonia, typhus and Asiatic cholera, as in maladies less severe, he restored to life many scores whom your school had given up to death. The knowledge of his cures spread as a marvel. Governor Trimble, of Ohio, sent for him to come and see his wife, whom your physicians had pronounced hopeless; and he came and cured her. His fame ran from Maine to Mississippi; his name was familiar to the nation, and his methods were learned and practiced by the common people, to the joy of their households. Your ravaging calomel, and debilitating tartar emetic, and murderous lancet, were forced aside, that the millions of America might be saved by Thomsonism. It was such a revival of true curative science as the world had not known since the days of Hippocrates. The people had for centuries been at the mercy of the cruel poisons and terrible ignorance of your school. Thomson's genius gave them rational thoughts and means of cure, and snatched them rejoicingly from the grave into which your poisons were hastening them.

Thomson offered your school his thoughts and methods, and in manly terms begged you to examine and test them for the sake of humanity. Such noble spirits as Waterhouse, Tully, Gallup, and several hundred equally learned men among you, accepted the offer, were satisfied of Thomson's correctness, and profited thereby. But the mass of your profession violently rejected the proffer. Not caring to know if it was the truth they made war upon, not considering whether his new methods could save more lives than your old ones, angered to the point of madness by his rapid cures, your fraternity entered upon his persecution. It became a crime to save those whom *they* had given over to die; and the man who could do that, must himself perish. Instead of examining his propositions and trying his methods, as the people did to their satisfaction; and instead of sifting out his mistakes, and then improving scientifically upon the good he offered, as Waterhouse, and Tully, and the Botanics, and the Physio-Medicalists did and have done; your fraternity turned its power to the work of calumniating the generous man. No slander was too corrupt, no falsehood too base, for you to cast upon him. This vile work culminated, in old Salem of witchcraft memory, in charging him with

murder, imprisoning him in a cell of terrible loathsomeness, depriving him of the means of comfort in the winter, and at his trial attempting to hang him by perjury. This dark piece of barbaric history, enacted in Massachusetts in the nineteenth century, lies at the door of your fraternity. Instead of regretting it and seeking to make amends, you continue to revile the dead man and screen his perjured allopathic persecutors,—classing as a common murderer the man who had been honorably acquitted without even being allowed to enter upon his defense, despite their false swearing.

Failing to bring Thomson to the gallows, and seeing his followers multiplying and medical practice passing into their hands, your fraternity sought to stop this by medical laws. They devised such laws under the specious term of "protecting the people." It was made an offense to treat the sick without having an allopathic diploma; a crime to prescribe, sell, or give away simple vegetable remedies. The "dear people" must employ none but your school of physicians, though they died; and were forbidden to employ the new methods and live. The public were to be compelled to have and to pay for your practice, and yours only; and were to have no right to select their physicians except by your permission. Your societies resolved themselves into informers, and into prosecutors of Botanic physicians, to obtain indictments and get half the fines allowed to informers.

Such laws were barbarisms. They sought to fill your pockets by limiting knowledge, and to trifle with human life for your pecuniary benefit. The people might die like sheep, if only you got paid. A system that could save them would take your business and lower your fees, and must be crushed out. Such were the laws secured by your fraternity in almost every State, and they make a dark spot against you on the page of history. You must answer to a higer than human power for thus attempting to destroy the people by arresting the progress of the healing art.

The people resented such interference and rejected such acts of oppression. They rose in their majesty and swept away every vestige of such class legislation from the statute books. And they instinctively mistrust your school in the medical legislation you are scheming for in these days. You could not now obtain a law under the garb of "protecting the people;" for they are able to protect themselves. You must practice a new deception, and put your new laws on the plea of "higher education," and then link them with Boards of Health. On all these Boards you have a controlling majority of your own school. No Physio-Medicalist has been allowed a place on them. They practically stand as allopathic Boards, giving your men power over the colleges of other schools, and denying to us representation in the Boards that make regulations to govern us.

These laws violate the very principles for which America went to war with England in 1776. They place a dangerous power in the hands of your fraternity. The Boards are slowly but steadily making regulations for your exclusive benefit, oppressive to other schools, and against the rights of the people. I warn you in season not to carry the oppression any farther, else you may expect an outraged public again to rise in their power, repudiate your tyranny, and sweep away your partisan Boards and this new species of class legislation. Physio-Medicalists must have equal rights on those State Boards, or we will appeal to the people as the Botanics did against your laws in 1835 and 1841.

Right here I meet the scurrility you indulge in about Physio-Medicalists wanting

easy terms of graduation and a "six weeks' term in college." Your remarks here are quite as *untrue* as they are *ungentlemanly*. I will not imitate your style lest I make myself "like unto" you; but I will state some things that deserve to be pondered by any man who has not already become *too* "wise in his own conceit."

For many years the Physio-Medicalists have proposed a law with the following features: Allow no college to issue any diploma until that person has been examined by a State Board of Examiners. Let this Board be made up of *equal* representation of all schools having honorably conducted medical colleges. Let the full Board examine and pass upon all candidates on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, surgery, obstetrics, symptomatology, diagnosis, prognosis, and similar topics where the schools have no virtual differences. Let the representative of each school pass upon the candidates of his own school on materia medica, pharmacy and practical medicine, where the schools do differ.

Such a law is simple, and is also just. It does not give one school power to cripple others,—a power your school now holds over us in your Health Boards. It would make sure that your graduates were at least as well qualified as ours on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, etc. It would not interfere with the people and their rights, as there is such a constant tendency to do by your fraternity. It would not permit any man to be licensed without a sound college education, as can now be done by your Health Boards.

Though long and persistently advocating such a law, we have never found a man of your school approve it.* You are striving to get medical laws everywhere, but oppose one of this kind. It is perfectly fair and just, but that does not seem to suit your fraternity. It gives you no extra powers over others, and that does not suit you. It puts all applicants for graduation on the same footing, and makes sure that all who pass have a good college education; but that does not suit you. Your fraternity seems unwilling to stand up before a *just* law, unwilling to risk their college men in competition with our college men. If our colleges do not educate our men well, such a Board will expose the fact and wipe out our colleges. It will do the same by your colleges, if they are found giving a flimsy education. We are willing for the test, but you are not. Why? Are you afraid that a Board like this would find your students so deficient on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, surgery and obstetrics that it would turn back the mass of them as incompetent, expose the hollowness of your pretensions, and blot out many of your colleges? It certainly looks as if such fears rose up before your people. Perhaps too many of them are like the allopathic professor in one of the great colleges in this city, who, in a public address for his faculty, prayed God to forgive him for the mischief done by the many ignorant men whose diplomas he had signed. Under such a law as the one we propose, there would no longer be opportunity for this or any other professor to sign the diplomas and pocket the diploma fees of medical ignoramuses.

You say we are in favor of your new code and anxious for consultation with

* Some among you propose Examining Boards separate from colleges. But they want to exclude others than themselves, or to give your school three out of five, or five out of seven on the Boards. In such Boards you could do as you choose with students of other schools, and turn them back by a line of questions on your own theories and treatment, which they reject. That would be a Jesuitical form of inquisition, and no intelligent public will submit to it. We demand *equality* before the laws, and not a ban upon our citizenship.

your people. You could scarcely make a more incorrect statement. We do not belong to your society, and are not parties to your code. It does not govern us, neither does it concern us. The new "code" you allude to *permits* members to consult with "irregulars." The man who would consult with you on that proposition has too little sense of his own manhood to be of any weight in his opinions. Consultation can not be honorable except on terms of equality; and if you are planning for opportunities to get consultation from us, you will find it necessary to cease using opprobrious epithets, and school yourselves to act like gentlemen. At least two parties are necessary to an agreement; and we are not at all likely to be one of the parties to consultations designed merely to put money into your pockets.

The plain fact is, Physio-Medicalists as a body have long refused to hold consultations with men of your school. You commonly use such occasions to get the patients into your own hands by conduct totally unprofessional, and to damage us by ways anything but honorable. We learned the lesson of the methods usually to be expected from you, and decline your advice. Moreover, a consultation is held in the expectancy of getting information for the conduction of a case, and this we can not possibly get from your school. Many among you are learned and upright, and evidently are not parties to injustice, and we respect them. But they are a mere handful out of the mass, and are by no means types of your body. From your physicians as a whole we could expect to learn nothing of anatomy, chemistry, surgery, gynecology, or obstetrics; and your refusal to second the law we propose shows your consciousness of not being ready to meet us on these great topics. In diagnosis, our views, of which you know nothing, make us your unqualified superiors,—preventing our people from the terrible blunders so common among you. And when it comes to remedies and treatment, we have prospered by curing many thousands whom you have given over to die; and a true Physio-Medicalist can not consent to share responsibility with you by accepting your opinions, nor desert his patients and leave them to be destroyed by the cruel poisons of your school.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. COOK.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1883.

Spread the Truth.

BY WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.

In various old-school medical journals we see the inquiry, "Why do not physicians receive the respect formerly given them?" To this question there is but one answer. They are not worthy of respect. Allopathy and her children (Homeopathy and Eclecticism) are about the only relics of the dark ages that blot modern "science." Their blunders and absurd theories can not be concealed; and they are tolerated only because the people in general have not had the opportunity of hearing the principles of true medical science as revealed in Physio-Medicalism. Our own physicians are to be blamed for allowing the glorious principles of our cause to remain hidden, instead of doing all in their power to spread them. They often hide their light under a bushel, and leave the people to receive a false and derisive definition of Physio-Medicalism from its enemies, and form their opinions accordingly. Indeed, it is even worse than this,—many times we hear a Physio-Medical physician say: "I have practiced medicine in my locality — years, and half of my patients don't know but what I am an allopath," and very frequently we find the names of Physio-Medicalists classed as

Eclectics. This is disgraceful. Allopathy, Homeopathy and Eclecticism are closely allied. Their views of disease are the same, their "remedial agents" are the same, and their frightful results in practice are the same. Physio-Medicalism differs greatly from them all in views of disease, theories of cure, remedies and the modes of employing them, and, what is more than all, in the results of practice. It is a cowardly falsehood for a Physio-Medicalist ever to state, for the sake of saving argument or opposition, that, "Well, taken all in all, there is very little difference between our school and the others."

Spread the truth. Be proud of it. The principles that you advocate are destined to be universally adopted. This is a thinking age. Beliefs are not entertained through superstition, or on account of the dogmatic assertions of others. Give every intelligent man and woman in our land an opportunity to hear the principles of our cause, and compare them with the absurdities of the other schools, and the day will soon come when Physio-Medicalism shall be universally recognized as the true science of medicine. Allopathy dreads to be exposed to public gaze, she trembles lest the present enlightenment will demand an investigation that will reveal her worse than worthlessness. Physio-Medicalism craves to be investigated, she desires that scientists and all shall put her principles to the severest tests—for they are founded upon the laws of nature, and the closest investigations will only establish their truth. Educate the people, and in proportion as they are permitted to know our true principles our cause will advance.

Dr. Anderson, in the London *Lancet*, prescribed triturated santonine in five-grain doses for worms. The patient was relieved of his worms, and was also cured of a long-standing gleet that had proved very obstinate.

Case of Femoral Hernia.

BY PROF. J. NEEDHAM, M. D.

DECEMBER 4th I was called at 9 P. M. to visit Mrs. A., aged thirty-five years, of sanguine bilious temperament. I found her lying on her right side, with the limbs drawn up so as to relax the abdominal muscles. She was complaining of very severe lancinating pain in her right groin, extending up to the liver and thence back to the spine; was nauseated and had been making some efforts to vomit; she had suffered pain at times all day in the groin, but it was not severe until about 7 P. M. The history of the case was, that she had been troubled with a small hernia for about fifteen years; but when it would get to paining her, she would lie down a few minutes and it would get easy, and then she could attend to her household duties. So when the pain came on this occasion she lay down, expecting it to subside in a short time; but instead it increased in severity, so she called a neighbor and sent for me.

On examination I found a tumor in the right groin below Poupart's ligament, about one and a half inches long by about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, very hard and extremely tender to the touch. I informed Mrs. A. of the danger, and although the operation would necessarily cause her much pain, I would endeavor to reduce the hernial sack with its contents. This I did by using steady pressure with one hand, also directing the upper end of the tumor into the crural ring. After manipulating for about fifteen minutes, the tumor entered the ring; but before I had time to pass all the sack back she vomited, and during the time she was retching the sudden movement of the body caused me to lose my hold of the hernial tumor, and it was forced out again.

I waited until the stomach had settled, and then gave her powder composed of lobelia, cypripedin, macrotin, caulophyllin

and xanthoxylin. Then I commenced taxis to return the sack; and after some twenty minutes' continuous pressure, I had the pleasure of feeling the tumor slip back through the crural ring and the acute pain subside, but the nausea troubled her at times for about twelve hours. I prescribed a mild cathartic to be taken every eight hours until the bowels moved. The soreness gradually subsided, and the lady was able to be up and attend to her ordi nary duties.

New Castle, Ind.

A Case of Hydrophobia Cured.

BY E. SINGLEY, M. D.

In the number of the Recorder for twelfth month, 15th, 1883, was published an article from me on the treatment of hydrophobia. I now add to it the following history of a case that received this course of treatment at my hands, and the testimony of the patient himself after recovery—a kind of testimony not given after any other kind of treatment, because the lips of such patients are always sealed with the silence of death.

On the evening of second month, 6th, 1879, I was called upon to visit Daniel Sommer, a minister of the Disciples of Christ, living near Penn Station. He on my arrival expressed to me his full conviction that he was the victim of hydrophobia. In my examination I learned the following particulars from him and the girl, as far as I can recollect:

Twenty-four days before the above date his dog, though chained, behaved in a very savage and unusual manner. To prevent his biting some of his children, Mr. Sommer undertook to muzzle him, and during the struggle had his wrist scratched by a broken wire at the end of the muzzle. The idea that the dog was rabid had not yet dawned upon his mind, nor did he believe it until he was taken with the signs of hydrophobia. He killed the dog the same day, and believes that the saliva that was on his hands got washed into the wound on his wrist, and thence was absorbed, producing on the day above named (as the girl told me, who was watching with great anxiety) the following premonitory symptoms: Redness of the eyes, strange sensations at the epigastrium, a distressing and painful feeling in the arm scratched, and an irritable and nervous condition altogether unlike the man. In the evening, on pouring out a tumbler of water at the supper table these symptoms culminated in a terrible shock through his nervous system. He rose immediately from the table and passed out of the house, and after reflecting on his strange feelings, concluded to go to the pump to see if water had anything to do with it. As soon as his eyes fell upon the water in the bucket, his former feelings were reproduced and intensified. He turned from the pump, feeling that nothing on earth was so dreadful as water; walked to the door and said, "It is hydrophobia."

I resolved at once to give him an emetic of lobelia. After preparing it, he now being in bed, I asked him if he thought he could swallow liquids, and he answered that he did not know. I feared that I might be foiled in that; but knowing him to be a man of strong will power, I asked him to turn his mind completely off from the subject while taking the first dose. When ready he shut his eyes and held out his hand for the cup and drank the dose successfully, and we were then on the road to success.

There was no reappearance of the spasms. Finished giving the emetic that night, and gave two more in the next twenty-four hours. After getting him part way through an emetic, would place around him hot bricks covered with damp cloths, to aid in getting a copious perspiration for a few hours; after which I had

him well rubbed, his and the bed clothing removed from the room, and the room well ventilated.

After the first emetic, had the bowels moved with two ounces of heated castor oil with eight grains of leptandrin — a dose I am very partial to when I want thorough work done quickly. The purgative was repeated about once in three days, and about a teaspoonful of third preparation of lobelia given once in three or four hours between the emetics and the purgative.

After the first emetic there was a decided improvement in the active symptoms; greatly increased by the subsequent emetics and copious perspirations. This course was continued about ten days, when I considered my patient out of danger. About ten emetics had been given to him. My patient wrote me from Reynoldsburg, O., under date of July 5, 1882; and after describing three days of the treatment he had received from me, proceeded to say:

"From that time onward I took from one to two emetics each day, followed by heavy sweats of several hours, after which the clothing was changed. Third preparation of lobelia was also given me between the emetics. This method of treatment continued for a week more, after which time I could begin to handle water, look at it and hear it in motion without terror. In the course of about ten days or two weeks I could pump a bucket of water without being seriously affected, and regarded myself cured from the first attack, whatever might follow. * * * I feel myself more and more safe from the disease as my nervous system recovers from the shock I then received. My general health, I may safely say, is as good as before my experience with hydrophobia."

Avondale, Pa., 12th mo., 15th, 1883.

—In the *Medical Times and Gazette* is reported a case where erysipelas resulted from applying chrysophanic acid to ringworm.

Case of Jaundice.

BY C. W. SMITH, M. D.

I WAS called December 2d, to see a boy twelve years of age, who had been under the treatment of a Homeopathic physician for three weeks. Once or twice a week his parents took him to the doctor's office. Each time he would say, "The boy is getting along very well." The parents were not satisfied with his progress, and I was called.

I found the boy inclined to sleep, almost constantly; the skin and selerotics quite yellow; skin dry and harsh; tongue heavily coated and yellow; appetite impaired; no pain except soon after eating. He was quite despondent. Considerably emaciated. Stools clay-colored and quite offensive, urine thick and yellow.

I diagnosed it as jaundice, and put him on the following treatment:

℞ Fl. Ext. Leptandra Virg., - ʒ ij
Fl. Ext. Euonymus, - ʒ ij
Fl. Ext. Podophyll., - - gtt x
Simple Syrup . . - - *ad* ʒ ij
M. Sig: A teaspoonful each night at 9 o'clock, for three nights, and afterward one night each week for two weeks. He drank lemonade freely. The sponge bath was ordered twice a week.

℞ Fl. Ext. Phytolacca, Bac.,
Fl. Ext. Rumex. Crispus,
Fl. Ext. Arctium Loppa,
Fl. Ext. Xanthoxylum, Frox,
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, con, - - *aa* ʒ ij
Simple Syrup, - - - *aa* ʒ ij
M. Sig: A half teaspoonful every three hours

Patient improved from the beginning of this treatment. In a few days he was out, and in two weeks entirely cured.

A BASE FOR OINTMENTS.

Melt four ounces of white wax in a water bath; add an equal weight of cosmoline and one pound of fresh lard; stir until all is melted; strain the mixture and stir until cool; do not hasten the cooling by standing in cold water. If properly made will keep a long time. It should be kept in the cellar.

Popular Chemistry.

BY WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.

(*Continued from last number.*)

THE *physical characteristics* of a substance are those perceived by the senses, which designate its relation to other substances. They include weight, color, consistency, etc.

The *chemical characteristics* of a substance are those which designate its composition and inherent properties, and the power of its atoms of uniting with other atoms.

A *physical change* denotes an alteration in form, without an alteration of inherent properties or qualities; while a *chemical change* always denotes an alteration of inherent properties or qualities. By reducing a lump of coal to powder we alter its form and cause a physical change, though the powder is still coal. By burning a lump of coal we alter its inherent properties and cause a chemical change, as the coal no longer remains such, but is converted into ashes, gases and soot.

A *mechanical mixture* is the close intermingling of two or more substances without those substances in themselves undergoing any chemical change. Finely powdered zinc and finely powdered copper may be thoroughly mixed together, and from this mechanical mixture it would be possible to separate unaltered, by the use of a magnifying glass, all the particles of zinc from those of copper. Should the zinc and the copper be greatly heated together, they would no longer remain such, but would combine and form a chemical compound called brass, from which it would be impossible, by any mechanical means, to separate the zinc and copper.

A *chemical compound* is a substance composed of two or more elements, whose properties differ from those of its constituent elements. Common salt is a chemical compound, and is composed of two elements, — chlorine and sodium. Chlorine is a poisonous, green gas, capable of producing death; and sodium is a silver-white metal, which will produce fire when it comes in contact with water. Yet when these two elements are united they form salt, a substance which is necessary to animal existence, aud which is found in varying proportions in all waters.

Physical changes are made by mechanical means, but *chemical action* is the power that makes chemical changes and forms chemical compounds. Three circumstances, (1) Temperature, (2) Light, (3) Close Proximity, may cause this power to be exerted upon substances and a chemical change result. They are called

INFLUENCES OF CHEMICAL ACTION.

(1.) *Temperature.*—All substances are affected by heat; though some substances require a very intense application of heat to alter their physical or chemical condition. Sulphur will melt at 238 degrees F., while it requires 1,996 degrees F. to melt copper. By burning a silver-looking metal called magnesium it is chemically changed into a soft, white powder called calcined magnesia. Iron, if highly heated in the air or in steam, is converted into black scales called magnetic oxide of iron.

(2.) *Light.*—In the presence of light, some substances undergo chemical change without the influence of heat. A potato planted in a dark cellar will send up a pale, tender shoot containing a highly poisonous substance called solanine. Should the same plant be exposed to the free sun light, the shoot will become green and hardy, and will no longer be poisonous. The properties of many medicinal preparations are changed by exposure to light, making it necessary to keep them in dark places, or in colored bottles.

(3.) *Close Proximity.*—For two or more substances to unite, they must of necessity be first brought in contact; and sometimes chemical action takes place simply by the close proximity of substances, without the influence of either heat or light. Charcoal, if finely powdered, and heaped together in large quantities, so as to allow a great amount of air to mingle with it, will spontaneously ignite at the ordinary temperature. The similar spontaneous ignition of large quantities of gunpowder occasionally produce disastrous results. Quicksilver (mercury) will unite with most of the other metals by simply being placed in contact with them. Looking-glasses are made by covering the glass with a thin coating of tin, and pouring quicksilver over this; the two metals unite and form the silver-looking compounds which give the brilliancy to mirrors.

Chemical Reaction is the change produced in a substance by another substance under the influence of chemical action. By adding cooking soda to vinegar we cause an effervescence, and the vinegar loses its sour taste. When we stain our clothing or hands with any strong acid, we apply hartshorn and thus change the character of the acid, so that it does no further harm. Both cases are instances of chemical reaction.

Re-agents are substances capable of producing a large number of chemical reactions. But any substance that can cause even only one chemical reaction could properly be called a re agent; and either or both of the substances taking part in a reaction might be termed re-agents; for in the above examples the soda is also affected by the vinegar, and the hartshorn by the acid. But commonly speaking the term *re-agents* is applied to those substances which are much employed in producing chemical reaction.

Organize Societies.

THE time is approaching when the National Society is to hold its meeting. The time is at hand when State Legislatures will be applied to for stringent medical laws. These two facts make it very important to Physio-Medicalists to organize societies, and to do so in a manner that will make them effective.

A National society was formed last May by a form of *mass* convention. We always opposed this method as incorrect, but joined the movement to pave the way for something better. All told, but seven States had members at the meeting, some persons entering themselves from States where they *had* lived, but where they did not *then* reside. Indiana, in which State the meeting was held, presented more than one-half of all who were in attendance. A similar fact is likely to be found in any meeting on the *mass* plan, as we fully showed in our pages several years ago. While much excellent work has been done on this plan, we are confident that a little time will show the profession that it is not the true plan for giving dignity and power to our cause.

Conversing recently with a physician of eminence in a distant State, we asked him if he expected to be at the National meeting to be held in Cincinnati next May. His answer was, that he did not, because of the distance and expense; and the point was quickly made apparent, that if his State Society elected delegates on the *representative* plan, it would possibly have two or more representatives at the meeting, but otherwise would not be likely to appear in the meeting unless some person from another State concluded to step forward and claim to represent that State. In one plain fact like this will be seen the importance of organizing State Societies, and from these societies sending elected representatives, if we expect to see the

general body of Physio-Medicalists concentrate their intelligence and strength.

Isolated physicians are pretty much like isolated soldiers, — showing great courage and skill as individuals, but lacking all force when facing the solid army of the enemy. Imagine a solitary soldier behind a tree attempting with his rifle to prevent ten thousand armed men, with their cavalry and artillery, from taking possession of the land. Twenty thousand men thus scattered, could be brushed aside as so much chaff by one thousand drilled men in compact form. And this is the position of all Physio Medicalists who do not organize, or who stand aloof from organizations. In this posture every man defends himself as best he can against a numerous and powerful enemy. When he gets into difficulty he has no helpers, for his previous selfishness has cut him off from help. And the body of our men are almost without influence on the general public and on legislation.

So far, the medical laws obtained in different States have left Physio-Medicalism without representation on the Boards. Had the Illinois men come up to their State Society, it is more than probable they could have compelled recognition on the Health Board; but they frittered away their strength, and continue to do so. In Missouri, the law of the Governor gave us full opportunity to take a place on the Board, and fairly begged our people to come forward; but they had failed to organize a society, and took no combined interest in urging a proper man upon the Governor's attention. The Eclectics put forward, in our name, a man totally unqualified to represent us, and the Governor very sensibly refused to recognize him.

Movements are on foot to secure stringent medical laws in many other States this winter. We should be up and doing, or else our rights will again be taken from us. If we have not enough concern in our own practice to attend to its interests, we need not expect other schools to attend to those interests for us. Allopathy will secure the very best laws for herself, and will do it through societies and by very hard work. If we want an equal voice in such laws, we also must organize societies and enter upon hard work. We must enlighten the people, must guide public sentiment, must reach legislators and Governors, and must convince all men of our rights and our strength. This can not be done by the work of three or four men in a State, while the hundreds stand back and do nothing. It is impossible to gain our standing unless we organize societies and attend those societies; and show the public that we are a real, living body, not a dead and scattered mass of chaff. If we are true to ourselves, there are hundreds of learned and influential allopathists who will approve of giving us proper recognition.

We speak to our people plainly, for we want them to realize the facts. They should apprehend the danger, and prepare for it; they should understand their opportunity and take advantage of it. We have a strength that would astonish ourselves and confound our enemies; but we must show it, else we are no better than Samson in a dungeon shorn of his locks by his own folly. Our people should hasten to organize State Societies everywhere. Make them clear-cut, and not compromises with eclecticism or physio-eclecticism. Such compromises always ruin our people. Nothing but the pure Physio-Medical truth, untainted with any excuses for any poison, can make us strong. We urge every true man to help form such societies at once. Meet and act, if only a dozen can be brought together. Understand that it costs some money to sustain your own business, and vigorously lop off the "dead heads" who want you to carry

them. Move promptly, and with energy and good judgment, and our place in Health Boards will be assured.

The Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors.

Dr. James E. Reeves, Secretary of the West Virginia State Board of Health, makes the following protest against the use of alcoholic beverages:

"The popularity of the milder alcoholic beverages—ale, beer, and wine—is directly due to the influence of our adopted fellow-citizens in all classes of society. I should be untrue to myself, to my position, to the medical profession, and to humanity, if I let this opportunity pass without sounding a note of warning against the intemperate use of alcoholic drinks, and to speak of their influence to debase the citizen and his progeny—physically, morally, and mentally—and deny him and them good health and longevity.

"The connection between drunkenness and crime, and drunkenness and poverty, is close, and unvarying in its effect upon society. The remarkable increase of insanity in recent years may, in part, be traced to the prevalence of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. That wine, beer, and the stronger beverages, when taken in excess, all tend to derange the mental manifestations, is a fact too familiar to medical men to require of me argument to prove its truth. They act upon and disorder the brain more directly, perhaps, than any other organ, and, by habitual excess, may at last induce permanent impairment of the mental faculties.

"In times of epidemic visitation—when pestilence is sweeping the country—the intemperate and the drunkard are the first to fall by its arrows of death; and the chances of recovery from any disease or injury whatever are infinitely less for the drunkard than for the sober man. Were man to live as he should,—*enjoying* every good gift and *abusing none*,—he would (saving accidents) live to extreme old age without disease. But, alas! how many such careful, prudent, temperate lives could there to day be found in this great country of ours, where a kind providence has made it possible for us to enjoy every blessing the whole world can afford? The denunciation by the prophet Isaiah—"*Woe to the drunkards*"—"*Woe to them that are mighty to drink wine*"—is not only in course of fulfillment every day with the drunkard, but the *curse* extends to his children yet unborn, even to the third and fourth generation, by inheritance of appetites which are far more constant and certain in their descent than patrimony.

"It has been asserted that at least seven-tenths of all the crimes and poverty and calamity to the people of the United States spring from the abuse of personal liberty in the use of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors; and if the charge be true—either in whole or in part—it is a subject which should concern sanitarians. Vice needs every possible exposure and discouragement to prevent its seeds from growth, and the lesson should everywhere be taught that good health and long life can not dwell in association with a poisoned mind or an upbraiding conscience."

Case of Membranous Croup.

BY C. W. SMITH, M. D.

I WAS called in May last to come quickly to see a boy six years of age, who, the messenger said, had swallowed something and was choking to death. As I entered the room the child coughed, and the peculiar "brassy" sound of that cough was unmistakable. The child's face was quite pale, and the voice suppressed. There was a coarse and peculiar rattling in the throat as he breathed, and he was struggling for breath. I asked what he had swallowed, and received from the

mother the answer that they did not know, but supposed he had swallowed something.

It required but a few moments to diag nose a case of membranous croup, and I quickly administered a teaspoonful of tincture lobelia. Applied to the throat cloths coming out of hot water. In fifteen minutes gave one drachm tincture lobelia and five drops tincture sanguinaria. Free emesis was secured by the time the third dose of this was given. He at once breathed easier. A general hot sponge bath was given, and a dose of fluid extracts leptandra and euonymus.

I then put him on an acetic syrup of sanguinaria, half a teaspoonful every hour. Every two hours gave him two grains quinine and half a grain hydrastia. Gave every two hours a teaspoonful of asclepias, two parts; cypripedium and zingibar, each one part; a teaspoonful of the tinctures. He recovered promptly.

Cincinnati.

THE BUSY PRACTITIONER.

UNDER this head we will place articles limited to two hundred words, giving such scraps of practice, obstetrics, pharmacy, etc., as the profession may contribute. It will be a department of every-day work and thought, suited for such items of information as may be told in a few words. Many a good thing may be written in the space of a postal card. We invite for this particular department a free interchange of thought, query and experience.

LISTERINE.

Several inquiries have been made about listerine, advertised elsewhere. We have had no experience with it, and can not answer. If any of our readers have tried it, will they be so kind as to report?

POP-CORN FOR VOMITING.

Some years ago the late Doctor J. T. Wells reported in the Ohio Society that he was accustomed to using a tea off of common pop-corn to allay nervous forms of vomiting. I believe it was published in the RECORDER of 1872. I have used it ever since and prefer it to all other agents.

Camden, Pa. B. G. FULLERS.

COUGH SYRUP.

New Orleans molasses and good whisky, each one pint; balsam fir, one fourth of an ounce; oil of tar, forty drops. This is a very superior, stimulating cough syrup in old and depressed cases.

EDNA FOX.

NO "REGULARS" IN NEW YORK.

The more progressive old-school physicians of New York altered their State code of ethics, so as to allow a member to consult with an "irregular" if he wanted to. Hundreds of them have always done it, and no thanks to the old code. The National Association ruled New York out, on account of this new feature in the State code. As a result of such ruling, there are of course no "regular" physicians in New York now.

Troy, N. Y. J. A. MARTIN.

LAMP BURNING AT NIGHT.

I consider it a very damaging habit that most people who burn kerosene have, of turning the light down very low and leaving it burning all night in their bedroom. An offensive smell comes off from this low flame: and the combustion of the kerosene is not complete, but leaves a considerable quantity of the carbonic acid gas to pass off unconsumed. This gas is very poisonous, and with the offensive odor make the air of a room extremely bad for health. Many morning headaches come from this. It is still worse when so handled in the sick-room, and may increase the danger in some cases. I always direct a flame that will consume the gases as they rise in the lamp chimney; or order a candle if a dim light is necessary.

C. M. REEDER.

NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

EUCALYPTUS STEAM FOR DIPHTHERIA.

In the London *Medical Record*, Dr. M. Gibbes reports thirty seven cases of diphtheria which he claims to have cured by keeping the patient's room constantly loaded with steam, and saturated with the vapor of eucalyptus, obtained by pouring boiling water upon the leaves.

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF SALICYLIC ACID.

The Berlin *Clinic* relates the case of a lady with slight rheumatic pains, who was ordered salicylate of soda. After the second dose she had ringing in the ears, dim vision as if a veil were before the eyes, and then a very severe chill, lasting an hour and a half, with the blood temperature at 105°. Five weeks later she took two other doses with the same results. Dr. Loeb reports a case where the use of salicylic acid was in twenty-four hours followed by bloody urine, albumen and numerous casts. Dr. Gerhardt says he has seen bloody urine follow the use of this acid in several cases. The current laudation of such an article in scarlatina can not fail to increase the dangers and the mortality of this disease.

CONTENTS OF A PREHISTORIC MOUND.

Exploration of a great prehistoric mound in Kanawha County, W. Va., has revealed some interesting facts. The mound is eighty-five feet high and covers nearly an acre. By sinking a shaft to the crypt in the center two skeletons were found, and by their sides several lance heads, fragments and entire vessels of pottery, and a quantity of charcoal. Twenty feet deeper the remains of a temple twelve feet square and ten feet high were found, its roof being composed of oak logs twelve inches square. In the center of the temple was a sacrificial altar, and by it another skeleton seven feet six inches long and nineteen inches across the chest. It wore a copper breast plate nine inches square, had six copper bracelets on each arm, and had four copper bands around the forehead. On the left shoulder were three plates of mica about eight inches square. At some distance another skeleton leaned against the wall in a standing position.

A DOCTOR TROUBLED.

The Montpelier (France) *Medical Gazette* relates the following: A doctor saw a drunken man fall on the street, had him carried to a drug store, gave him some medicine, and then dressed his wounded head. The drunken fellow struck the doctor for his trouble. A policeman walked the fellow off. The druggist demanded the doctor pay for the medicine ordered, but the doctor refused. A few days after the doctor was sued by the druggist, and was also summoned by the police authorities to appear and give information about the drunken man. In the exactions of his business he was unable to answer either summons, and soon after found his furniture attached to pay $9.96 the two suits had cost him.

MALIGNANT PUSUTLE FROM A FLY.

A remarkable case of malignant pustule is reported in the *Hospital Gazette*, Paris. A man was bitten on the cheek by a large black fly, which he at once killed. In a few hours the spot itched violently. The next day the cheek was enormously swollen and livid, a number of transparent vesicles appeared over the molar bone, the eyelids were swollen, the submaxillary glands large and tender. The surface began to slough on the third day, and became detached in a week. At the end of three weeks he was well. There were no particular constitutional symptoms. Thermocautery was first applied to the parts, and then a solution (20 per cent.) of carbolic acid injected. Alcohol was given internally in enormous quantities. No wonder he had sloughing.

POISONING BY CHLORATE POTASSA.

In the Berliner *Clinic* a case of this poisoning is reported. A healthy young woman used a solution of chlorate potassa freely in gargling, and swallowed considerable. She was attacked with sickness at the stomach, and pain in the sides and loins. Acute inflammation of the stomach followed, severe pain in the spleen with some enlargement, and there was general cyanosis, especially of the lips and extremities. Two days after severe vomiting set in, and continued till her death, six days later. There was a jaundiced con-

dition for a time, and profuse nose-bleed. After death she looked brown; the spleen was greatly enlarged, and brownish in places; the kidneys were enlarged and of a dirty green color; the stomach somewhat ecchymosed, and the large intestine filled with brown water.

A SUIT FOR MALPRACTICE.

Of many suits for malpractice instituted for blackmailing purposes, the most outrageous is probably that recently entered in London. A physician, treating a child for diphtheria, deemed it necessary to perform tracheotomy. He did so, and requested the father to clean the tube by sucking it. From this the father contracted diphtheria, and then sued the doctor for damages on the ground that the doctor should have sucked the tube himself. He lost his suit; but at once entered another for manslaughter because the child died.

NEWS AND BREVITIES.

—An epidemic of typhoid fever near Aberdeen, Scotland, has been traced to a farm which supplied the milk, and where there were typhoid cases.

—A man who abstains from liquor, as shown by insurance tables, at 20 years of age has a chance of living 44.2 years; at 30, 36.5 years; at 40, 28.8 years. An intemperate man's chance at 20 is 15.6 years; at 30, 13.8; at 40, 11.6.

—Gehe & Co., Dresden, prepare ergotine from ergot or spurred rye, at a cost of three dollars a grain, or twenty-one dollars a pound. A costly drug, made one hundred times more costly in suffering, danger, nursing, and doctor's bills, to the unfortunate women who take it.

—In searching for an article to kill the supposed bacillus that is supposed to cause consumption, inhalations of corrosive sublimate have been hit upon. It is stated positively that they will kill the "bug;" and any one can imagine what will become of the patient who inhales corrosive sublimate into his lungs every day. But then the man is of little consequence so long as "science" finds a way to kill the "bug."

—It is stated that cremation has been rendered compulsory in Portugal, and bodies interred according to the wishes of friends must be disinterred for cremation at the end of five days.

—A correspondent of the *Druggist's Circular* says he mixes one part of calomel to twenty of paste, and it makes a perfectly sure rat poison. Of course the children must be kept from it, for no one but a licensed allopathic doctor must give calomel!

—Suit has been brought against the Eclectic Medical College of New York, on charges of issuing diplomas improperly and to unworthy persons. If the charges are sustained it would make this another in the list of diploma shops, and would annul its charter.

—The Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, has received a gift of $40,000 from John P. Howard, Esq., with which it is erecting a large and finely appointed building. It is a princely way of sustaining allopathy. Who of the many thousands that have been saved by Physio-Medicalism will do something of the kind for the Physio-Medical Institute?

Bibliographical Notes.

Dr. Fothergill always writes with good sense, and with a finished style quite too rare among medical authors. His volume on *Gout* will be an unexpected treat to the American profession. Detroit, G. S. Davis. $2.00.

Attfield's Chemistry has reached its tenth edition, a fact that attests the favor with which it has been received by pharmaceutists and physicians. The new edition has been prepared expressly for America, and is well issued by H. C. Lea's Son & Co.

The American reprint of the *London Lancet* is a bulky monthly. This periodical, originally undertaken to help enlighten the public on many medical points, is one of the ablest journals in the English language. It is always strong, instructive and impartial. New York, Industrial Publishing Co. $5.00 a year.

The *Magazine of Art* begins a new volume with December. The number opens with an etching, "Lady Bountiful," by R. W. Macbeth. There are four full-page engravings — The Poachers Surprised, Coquelin in "L'Etourdi," On the Ebb, and the Shepherdess,—all excellent, and the first one particularly fine. There are superbly illustrated articles on North Tuscany, Egypt, Venetian Glass, the Constantine Ionides Collection, and Martin Luther, the last article giving seven portraits of the German Reformer. One etching and thirty-six engravings in art, with superior work and fine letter-press, in a single number! With such abundance and such excellence, we can understand why this Magazine has become such a favorite with all lovers of the beautiful. In addition, this volume furnishes to each subscriber an etching—Evening by the River—from the studio of Mr. Henry Farrar. Size 19x24, and a real gem. Published by Cassell & Company, 739 Broadway, New York. $3.50 a year; single numbers 35 cents.

It is with more than usual pleasure that we notice a new American edition of Dr. Graily Hewitt's admirable work on the *Diseases of Women*. It is ten years since the last London edition was published, and great advances in gynecology have been made during that time. These, together with the author's additional experience, are presented in this new edition; and the value of the work farther enhanced by many judicious notes from the American editor, Harry M. Sims, M. D. Dr. Hewitt has been an advocate of a system of better nutrition in female diseases; and of mechanical causes—as the influence of malposition—in developing hysteria, morning nausea, and other torments endured by woman. He believes in seeking relief more by restoring uterine distortions, by rest, and by suitable posture, rather than by cruel operations on the cervix, uterine lining, and ovary. The entire work shows the hand of an experienced and judicious physician, and deserves a high place among volumes on gynecology. A good feature is engravings of life size on the uterine displacements. New York, Bermingham & Co. Two volumes, cloth, 236 illustrations, $3.

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HAVING associated ourselves in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery, we are prepared to treat all diseases, perform operations, and manage deformities. Dr. Wm. H. Cook gives especial care to Nervous and Female Diseases; Dr. Wm. Wesley Cook attends particularly to the Eye and Ear. But we are equally prepared to treat all forms of disease, and discharge the varied duties of our profession.

Patients abroad may consult us by letter. Many may be treated without coming here. Those who need to come here for our personal examination or care, we advise to go direct to the Cincinnati Hospital on Twelfth Street, and send for us. We can attend them in the Pay Department of this Hospital, which is strictly private and never exposed to any contagious disease. It is the grandest sanitarium in America, built by the city at a cost of nearly one million dollars, and supplied with every convenience possible. Patients can have private rooms as isolated as if at home; light, cheerful and healthful. Night and day they are attended by nurses educated and trained for this duty. The dietary is the choicest, and suited to every need. Board and nursing, $1.50 to $2 a day; or $1 a day in Ward.

Our patients in the Hospital are as completely under our directions for medicine and nursing as if in their own homes, and every facility and appliance of this great institution are at our command.

Those who prefer a hotel will get good rooms at the Indiana House, 175 West Fifth Street, for $2 a day; or at the Walnut Street House for $2.50 to $3.

Physicians desiring to consult us on particular cases, can do so for a reasonable fee. If they send patients here for us to examine, with a view to consultation, the patient will be detained as short a time as possible, and the attending physician at home will receive our full opinion and advice for management.

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THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

Euonymin per oz. (vial included) $1.05.

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the reports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine per oz. (vial included) $6.65.

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid." Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included) $4.00.

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc. etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included) $1.35.

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M.D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

CINCINNATI, O.

SPENCER & CROCKER,

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(SECOND FLOOR.)

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To Medical Colleges and Hospitals, or to any one connected with them, they offer

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***City orders may be sent through Telephone, and will receive prompt attention.

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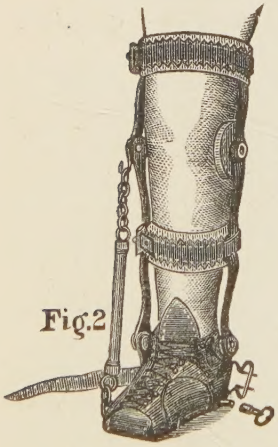

Fig. 2

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Special Attention given to Fitting Apparatus for Club-Foot, Spinal and Other Deformities.

Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

Eye Cases, Dental Forceps

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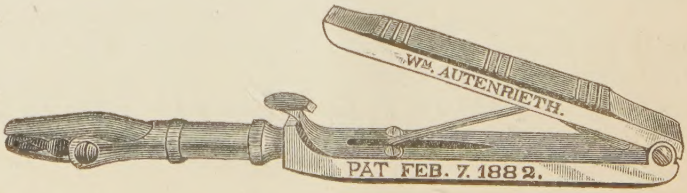

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E. SCHEFFER, - - - - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactures by his Improved Method

SACCHARATED PEPSIN:

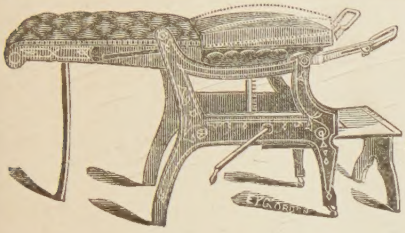
Which has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its stability and uniformity, and by its agreeable taste. In digestive power it corresponds to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is as follows: One part dissolved in 500 parts of water, acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled Egg Albumen in 5 to 6 hours at 100° to 104° F.

CONCENTRATED DRY PEPSIN,

Which possesses eight times the digestive power of the Saccharated; particularly recommended to manufacturers.

LIQUID PEPSIN,

A very active and palatable medicine, containing4% of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in acidulated water and glycerine.



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MAX WOCHER & SON,

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

ORTHOPÆDICAL APPLIANCES.

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Comprises a full assortment of Surgical Instruments in all its various branches, and to which we add constantly new inventions, approved of by the Profession here and abroad.

APPARATUSES

For all kinds of human deformities we make with all the latest improvements, as recommended by the best authorities.

An experience of over forty years as a practical instrument maker, together with the reputation enjoyed by us for so many years, will serve as a guarantee that all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

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Necessary in the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and at such prices as give us a fair living profit. We deal directly with the physician, and have no agents on whose shelves our preparations may lie for months before they reach the consumers.

In the manufacture of our preparations we employ only skilled labor and the best materials, insuring uniform and thoroughly reliable results. Our trade for the past year has convinced us that it *pays* to put the choicest stock and the most expert labor in our manufactures.

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And refuse in all cases to adulterate or deteriorate in order to undersell a competitor, or to meet the prices of an unscrupulous manufacturer. Every bottle bearing our label is guaranteed to be of THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY. We carry at all times complete lines of

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RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS,
SPECIFIC MEDICINES, MEDICINAL WINES,
SYRUPS, ELIXIRS,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES of best makes,
ALL NEW REMEDIES supplied true to name,
CHEMICAL WARE of our own importation,
SADDLE BAGS, CASES, OFFICE OUTFITS,
AND EVERYTHING USED BY PHYSICIANS.

H. M. MERRELL & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists

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